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ABSTRACT

Many retired persons return to work, to some extent, following their retirement. Data from the 1982 New Beneficiary Survey (NBS) of 4,212 women and 5,307 men were examined to determine the employment of retired-worker beneficiaries who were working 18-30 months after first receiving retired-worker benefits. According to the NBS data, over one-fifth of new retired-worker beneficiaries were working 18-30 months after first receiving social security benefits. Most usually worked less than full time over the full year. Although measurement of changing hours in the NBS was imperfect, data suggest that part-time work results from employees decreasing their annual hours of work, primarily hours worked in a typical week.
Retired-worker beneficiaries usually had modest annual earnings and hourly wages. Those under age 65 earned lower amounts than those aged 65-71. Retired-worker beneficiaries worked in all categories of occupations, but there were extensive gender differences. While about 30 percent of women worked in different occupations for different employers than they had in their longest job, about 45 percent of men did so. Seven tables are provided. (NB)

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Transition to Retirement Jobs

Howard M. Iams

November 18, 1986[1]

This article presents the job characteristics of new social security beneficiaries who are working 18-30 months after first receiving retired-worker benefits. It shows how much they worked, how much they earned, who they worked for, and what types of occupations they had. The article also examines changes between the longest-held job and the current job after first benefit receipt.

The focus on the current work of retired-worker beneficiaries after first benefit receipt is a departure from the usual literature on retirement and employment. The existing literature focuses primarily upon predictors of employment or retirement of older aged men. Consistent with this focus, my previous articles discussed the longest job of retired workers and the longest job characteristics associated with continued employment of retired workers (Iams 1985, Iams 1986).

This article examines the current employment of retired-worker beneficiaries using the 1982 New Beneficiary Survey (NBS). The NBS is a nationally representative, cross-sectional survey using a sample selected from the Social Security Administration's administrative records (Social Security Administration, Office of Policy, Office of Research, Statistics and International Policy 1986). Sample respondents first received payments as

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[1] Program Analysis Staff, Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy, Social Security Administration. The opinions in this presentation are solely those of the author and do not reflect the position of the Social Security Administration. Parenthetical references are to the sources listed in the bibliography at the end of this article.

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retired workers between June 1980 and May 1981. Temple University's Institute for Survey Research interviewed 4,212 women and 5,307 men in October-December, 1982. The analysis focuses on retired-worker men and retired-worker women under age 72 at the time of the interview, about 18-30 months after first benefit receipt.

To work or not to work

How many retired-worker beneficiaries completely stop working after benefit receipt? The majority of new social security retired-worker beneficiaries (about three-quarters) completely stopped work before the NBS interview (table 1). Over half of the men and women stopped work after leaving their longest job.[2] A quarter of the men and a fifth of the women stopped work after changing from their longest job to another job before receiving benefits. Thus, a significant minority of fully-retired workers made job transitions before they stopped work.

Working Beneficiaries

How many retired-worker beneficiaries continue working 18-30 months after benefit receipt? Over a fifth still worked at the time of the NBS interview (table 1). Some continued their longest jobs, while others had shifted to other jobs. Men were less likely to have continued than changed their longest jobs --about 10 versus 15 percent. Women were evenly divided between whose who continued and changed their longest jobs--12 percent versus 10 percent.

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[2] The longest job is based on the length of employment by one employer. The longest job was selected from reported main jobs lasting more than one year since 1951. When respondents did not have one job lasting more than one year or had a succession of short-term jobs, the occupation is considered a job. About 3-5 percent of working beneficiaries after first receiving benefits were not in current pay stats for social security benefits.

Amount of Work

There appears to be a strong interest in parttime work at retirement age. Although a majority of employees surveyed in 1978 'looked forward to retiring', about a quarter preferred working parttime as long as they can (Harris 1979). Numerous alternatives exist for parttime work at older age (McConnell 1979; Kahne 1985). Consistent with expressed preferences and available alternatives, working retired-worker beneficiaries in the NBS usually worked less than fulltime over a full year. The majority (68-72 percent) usually worked parttime,i.e. less than 35 hours, in the typical work week (table 2). Taking into account both hours worked in a week and weeks in a year, most did not work fulltime over a full year. A sizeable minority (35-45 percent) were working parttime in a week over a full year; and another sizeable minority (36-41 percent) worked part of the year either parttime or fulltime in a work week. Only about a fifth of men and women worked fulltime over a full year.

The annual hours worked can be estimated by multiplying the usual hours worked in the week times the usual weeks worked in a year. A 40 hour week worked over a full 52 weeks would equal 2080 hours in a year. The median hours worked was roughly half this amount: 980 for men and 1040 for women (table 3).

Are beneficiaries who continue their longest jobs more likely to have worked fulltime in a full year? Working beneficiaries who continued their longest job more likely worked fulltime over the full year (table 2). Working fulltime in a full year were 30 percent of men on their longest job compared to 19 percent on other jobs. The respective percentages for women were 21 versus 14 percent. Those who had changed from their longest job more likely worked parttime in a week and/or part of a year. Working parttime in a week

or part of a year are 69 percent of men on their longest jobs compared to 81 percent of men on other jobs. The respective percentages for women are 78 percent and 86 percent.

While working beneficiaries more likely worked parttime after benefit receipt, most retired workers on their longest job worked fulltime before benefit receipt. Looking at the retired-worker beneficiaries who had fully retired or changed jobs by the time of the NBS interview, most had worked fulltime in a week, and most had worked worked a full year (table 2). In fact, most usually worked fulltime in a week over a full year-- 88 percent of men and 73 percent of women. Information is available on the changing hours and weeks worked primarily for those with other postbenefit jobs than their longest jobs.[3] About 84 percent of men and 73 percent of women working on other jobs than their longest decreased hours of employment in the change from the longest job to their current job. Moreover, social security benefit receipt likely reduces working hours in a year for beneficiaries who continue working.

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[3] For the main job, NBS respondents indicated the hours usually worked in a week and the weeks usually worked in a year. When multiplied together, they estimate annual hours of employment on that job. Changing hours compares the estimates for the current and the longest-held job. Employees continuing their longest job were asked about hours and weeks worked in May, 1979. This was used to estimate change. The self-employed continuing their longest job were not asked and estimates of change cannot be made.

Earnings on the job

How much money do working beneficiaries make on their jobs? They didn't make very much on their jobs. Working men had a median hourly wage of about $5.12 and women had a median hourly wage of about $4.25 in 1982.[4] Working retired-worker beneficiaries annually earned limited amounts on their job (table 4). For example, about 48 percent of the men and 57 percent of the women earned $1-4,440, and about 19-21 percent earned $4,441-6,000.

Most working beneficiaries earned less than the amount exempted by the social security earnings test. In 1982, $4,440 was exempted for those under age 65, $6,000 was exempted for those aged 65-71. One dollar of social security benefits are withheld for each two dollars earned above the exempt amount. The majority under age 65 (70-80 percent) earned $1-4,440, compared to a third of those aged 65-71. About two-thirds of those aged 65-71 earned $6,000 or less.

Earnings usually were higher for those continuing their longest job than those taking other jobs. For example, men earned a median of $5.77 per hour on their longest jobs but only $5.00 per hour on other jobs (table 3). As can be seen in table 2, the median annual earnings were usually higher for those who had continued their longest job than for those who had other jobs, regardless of age. Men under age 65 were the exception because the median was $3,600 on both the longest and other jobs.

In general, new retired-worker beneficiaries earn modest hourly wages and annual earnings when they continue working 18-30 months after first benefit receipt. These earnings are lower when working beneficiaries are under age 65

[4] The hourly wage was calculated by dividing estimated annual earnings on the main job by the product of usual hours worked in a week and usual weeks worked in a year on the job. Some self-employed persons are estimated to have zero or negative earnings and they were not included in the estimate of median hourly wages. Where possible, missing data were statistically imputed for the 1982 annual earnings on the job.

and when beneficiaries had changed to jobs other than their longest.

Employers on the job

Who do beneficiaries work for after benefit receipt? Many work for themselves. The self-employed were 37 percent of men and 13 percent of women (table 5). About 8-12 percent worked for government, and about 7-14 percent worked for nonprofit, charitable, and tax-exempt organizations. The remaining 48 percent of men and 60 percent of women worked for other private employers.

Previous research finds self-employment increasingly common at older age (Fuchs 1982; Kahne 1985). Consistent with this research, working beneficiaries were more likely to work for themselves than did the sample of all retired-workers on their longest job (table 5). The self-employed were about 37 percent of working men compared with only 20 percent of all retired-worker men. The respective percentages for women were 13 percent and 8 percent. A larger proportion of women were working in nonprofit, charitable, or tax exempt organizations than all beneficiary women on their longest job -- 14 percent versus 8 percent.

Working beneficiaries were concentrated in industries of retail and wholesale trades (24-28 percent) and of financial and other services (39 percent of men and 54 percent of women). See table 5. Compared with all beneficiaries (both fully retired and currently employed) on their longest job, a larger proportion of working beneficiaries worked in industries of trade and services other than financial.

Employed beneficiaries were less likely to work in nondurable and durable manufacturing than did all beneficiaries on their longest job. About 26 percentage points fewer men and 17 percentage points fewer women worked in manufacturing than did all beneficiaries on their longest job.

The type of employer varied by whether or not men had changed jobs. Men continuing their longest job more likely worked for themselves than men changing to other jobs. The self-employed were about half the men who continued their longest job compared to about a quarter of those who had changed to other jobs. Men who had continued their longest job were more to be working in agriculture and trade (either retail or wholesale) industries.

Occupation on the job

What do beneficiaries do on their job? Beneficiaries work in all types of occupations (table 6). As expected, there are sharp gender differences in occupations. Women concentrated in administrative support including clerical work (25 percent), in services (28 percent) and in sales (18 percent) occupations. Men spread more evenly across occupational categories, but larger proportions were in sales (19 percent), services (15 percent), precision production-craft-repair such as carpenters (14 percent), farmers or farm managers (13 percent), and managerial-administrative-executive (12 percent). As expected, men and women often worked in different occupations within the same broad occupational category. For example within sales occupations, men were almost evenly divided across sales supervisors and proprietors (5 percent), sales representative in commodities and finance such as real estate and insurance (6 percent), or other sales occupations (8 percent). In contrast, women worked primarily in other sales occupations such as cashiers or retail sales (13 percent). Within services, proportionately more men than women worked in cleaning and building services (7 versus 4 percent) and protective services (4 versus 0 percent). Proportionately more women than men worked in food services (9 versus 2 percent), in private

household services (6 versus 0 percent), in health services (4 versus 0 percent), and in personal services (4 versus 2 percent).

Compared to all beneficiaries (both fully retired and currently employed) on their longest jobs, working beneficiaries disproportionately concentrated in sales and service occupations (table 6). While about 18-19 percent of working beneficiaries did sales work, only 10-13 percent of all beneficiaries did so on their longest job. About 8-9 more percentage points of working beneficiaries were in service occupations than were all beneficiaries on their longest job. Working beneficiaries were less likely in manual occupations (such as operator, craftsman, laborer, etc.) than were all beneficiaries on their longest job.

Occupations varied with job changing of men. Men changing to other jobs were more likely in service occupations than men continuing their longest jobs--19 versus 8 percent. Men on their longest job more likely worked in occupational categories of sales, farming-forestry-fisheries, and precision production-crafts-repair.

Shifting jobs and occupations

Occupations help define opportunities for continued work and availability of jobs for older workers seeking new jobs. While some jobs may be attractive to older workers, others may not. Hayward and Hardy (1985) found continued employment versus earlier retirement more likely in jobs identified as better jobs, i.e. high in substantive complexity, high in social skills, and low in physical demands. They also found that reentry into the labor force after departure appears more likely in poorer jobs, i.e. more physically demanding jobs with lesser training requirements. This indicates that patterns of employment and job shifting are complex.

More attractive jobs may have larger percentages of employees who came from different occupations. This can be distinguished from the percentage of current employees who continued their longest job or continued their occupation with a different employer than on their longest job. Table 7 identifies the origins of employees within groups defined by major occupational groupings and type of employer.[5] The percentages of women were remarkably uniform. About 56 percent worked in their longest job; another 14 percent worked in the same occupation with a different employer; and only 30 percent worked in different occupations than that of their longest-held job. There was little variation by the major occupational category and by the employment type, i.e. wage and salary worker versus self-employed. Apparently, retirement-age women are remarkably stable in their employment patterns. The pattern for men is more complex. About 40 percent of men continued their longest job; another 16 percent of men continued working in the same major occupational category as their longest job but with a different employer; and fully 45 percent of the men worked in different occupational groups than their longest-held job. Men more likely came from different occupations if they are wage and salary workers rather than self-employed--51 percent versus 33 percent. Men also more likely came from different occupations if they worked in administrative support, service, transportation and moving occupations, and laborer-handler-cleaner occupations. These occupations may attract outside workers because the jobs require less training than other jobs. They also may attract outside workers because they are compatable with parttime work. Workers more likely continued their longest-

[5] Occupational change is a shift in one of the 52 categories in recoding suggested with the 1984 Current Population Survey,i.e. table 6 categories. The percentages are displayed within the major occupational groupings in table 7 in order that percentages would be based on more sample cases. Percentages are suppressed when the sample size is below 20 cases within an occupational-class of worker category.

held jobs if they are self-employed in sales, agriculture-forestry-fishing, and in precision production-craft-repair occupations. These jobs may involve greater skill and training requirements and/or greater investiments in a self-employed business.

E. Summary of Job Differences

Other studies show that some persons report that they would like to continue working with reduced hours of employment after retirement. According to data on retired workers from the NBS, over a fifth continue working 18-30 months after receiving social security benefits. Most usually worked less than fulltime over the full year. Although measurement of changing hours in the NBS was imperfect, data suggest that parttime work results from employees decreasing their annual hours of work, primarily hours worked in a typical week.

Retired-worker beneficiaries usually had modest annual earnings and hourly wages, although annual earnings varies by age. Those under age 65 earned lower amounts than those aged 65-71.

Retired-worker beneficiaries worked in all categories of occupations, but there are extensive gender differences. Compared to all retired workers on their longest jobs, working beneficiaries concentrated their employment disproportionately in sales and service occupations. A quarter of all women worked in administrative support occupations including clerical, but in about the same proportion as all retired-worker women did on their longest job. Beneficiaries were more likely to work in trade and service industries, and more likely to be self-employed than were all retired-worker beneficiaries on their longest job.

While about 30 percent of women worked in different occupations than their longest-held job, about 45 percent of men did so. The proportion of

women in different occupations varied little by employer type and major occupation. Men more likely work in different occupations as wage and salary employees than as self-employed. They are more likely to be in different occupations when working in administrative support, services, and in transportation and moving occupations. Self-employed men more likely continued their longest jobs in sales, farming-forestry-fishery, and precision production-craft-repair occupations.

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Table 1- Job history: Percentage distribution of retired-worker beneficiaries by sex

	Men	Women
Total number (in thousands)	673.0	520.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Completely stopped working by interview		
From longest-held job	51.8	57.4
After last job subsequent to longest-held job	24.4	20.7
Continued working at interview	24.2	21.9
Continued longest-held job	9.5	12.2
Working other job than longest-held job	14.7	9.7
Past benefit job before May, 1980	7.0	5.8
Past benefit job after May, 1980	7.3	3.9

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.

Table 2- Hours and weeks of employment: Percentage distribution of retired-worker beneficiaries, currently working and on longest job, by sex

Hours and Weeks of employment	Men Total	Currently Working Men Continued longest job	Currently Working Men Other job	Women Total	Currently Working Women Continued longest job	Currently Working Women Other job	Longest job of currently working and retired workers not on longest job Men	Longest job of currently working and retired workers not on longest job Women
Total number (in thousands)	160.2	63.8	96.4	114.0	63.5	50.5	609.2	456.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hours usually worked in a week								
under 35 hours	67.5	62.1	71.1	71.8	68.9	75.5	3.7	16.6
35 or more hours	30.5	35.8	27.0	25.4	29.1	20.8	95.2	82.6
unknown	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.1	3.7	1.2	0.8
Weeks usually worked in a year								
1-26 weeks	16.6	14.2	18.2	10.2	8.1	12.7	1.9	2.9
27-49 weeks	21.7	20.1	22.8	23.3	22.0	24.9	6.9	12.8
50-52 weeks	59.2	64.8	55.5	63.7	67.0	59.6	90.4	83.7
unknown	2.5	0.9	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.8	0.7
Joint hours and weeks								
1-26 weeks								
under 35 hours	12.3	10.9	13.2	7.4	5.2	10.3	0.3	1.2
35 or more hours	3.9	2.5	4.8	2.1	2.8	1.1	1.5	1.7
unknown	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
27-49 weeks								
under 35 hours	18.3	16.5	19.5	17.7	16.7	19.0	1.0	4.8
35 or more hours	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.9	7.9
unknown	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
50-52 weeks								
under 35 hours	35.3	34.0	36.1	45.4	45.4	45.3	2.4	10.5
35 or more hours	23.1	29.7	18.8	17.8	20.9	13.8	87.5	72.8
unknown	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
unknown								
under 35 hours	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
35 or more hours	0.3		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
unknown	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.3
Change in annual hours longest to current job								
Increase no change	13.5	18.0	10.6	32.1	41.4	21.3		
Decrease	60.9	25.8	84.1	53.5	37.2	73.2		
Unknown	25.6	56.2	5.3	14.4	21.4	5.5		

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.
a/ Fully retired beneficiaries and currently working beneficiaries who had changed from their longest job.

Table 3- Current job median hourly wage and annual hours working for retired-worker beneficiaries by sex and age

	Men Total	Continued longest job	Other job	Women Total	Continued longest job	other job
Total number a/	147.8	57.6	90.2	107.2	60.1	47.1
Median hourly wage	$5.13	$5.77	$5.00	$4.25	$4.45	$4.00
Total number	153.3	61.7	91.6	108.5	60.6	47.8
Annual hours working	980	1,040	880	1,040	1,040	1,040

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.
a/ The calculation omits beneficiaries with reported negative or zero earnings.

Table 4- Current job annual earnings: Median and percentage distribution of retired-worker beneficiaries by sex and age

	Men	Currently Working		Women	Currently Working	
	Total	Continued longest job	Other job	total	Continued longest job	Other job
Total number (in thousands)	160.2	63.8	96.4	114.0	63.5	50.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual Earnings						
Median	$4,391	$5,000	$4,056	$4,000	$4,400	$3,750
Percentage distribution						
Negative	2.9	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.3
None	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1
$1-4,440	48.2	37.3	55.4	56.9	50.1	65.5
$4,441-6,000	21.1	25.3	18.3	19.3	22.4	15.3
$6,001-7,500	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.9
$7,501-14,999	12.3	12.7	12.0	14.0	16.3	11.0
$15,000-29,999	8.0	10.5	6.4	3.3	4.7	1.7
$30,000 or more	1.6	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
unknown	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Under age 65						
Median	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$3,300	$3,370	$3,276
Percentage distribution						
Negative	4.6	10.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.0
None	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
$1-4,440	70.0	61.4	74.6	79.6	73.4	86.2
$4,441-6,000	10.1	11.8	9.2	13.3	16.8	9.6
$6,001-7,500	5.7	5.2	6.0	1.7	1.9	1.4
$7,501-14,999	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.9	6.0	1.8
$15,000-29,999	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.0
$30,000 or more	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aged 65 or over						
Median	$5,460	$5,980	$5,000	$5,330	$5,564	$5,000
Percentage distribution						
Negative	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
None	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3
$1-4,440	33.2	24.0	40.3	35.6	31.5	41.7
$4,441-6,000	28.6	32.7	25.4	24.9	26.9	21.8
$6,001-7,500	4.5	4.9	4.2	8.7	8.6	8.8
$7,501-14,999	17.2	16.8	17.5	23.4	24.5	21.7
$15,000-29,999	11.4	14.6	9.0	6.0	7.6	3.7
$30,000 or more	2.3	3.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
unknown	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.

Table 5- Type of employer: Percentage distribution of working retired-worker beneficiaries, on their current job and all beneficiaries on their longest job, by sex.

Type of Employer	Currently Work						All retired worker on longest job	
	Men Total	Continued longest job	Other job	Women Total	Continued longest job	Other job	Men	Women
Total number (in thousands)	160.2	63.8	96.4	114.0	63.5	50.5	673.0	520.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed a/	36.6	51.7	26.6	12.6	12.8	12.5	19.5	7.5
Private company	47.6	40.0	52.6	59.1	59.5	58.7	60.5	68.2
Government	8.1	3.8	11.0	12.0	9.3	13.2	17.0	14.7
Nonprofit, charitable or tax-exempt organization	6.7	3.8	8.7	14.3	15.7	12.7	1.8	7.8
Other or nonresponse	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.2	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	11.3	18.2	6.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	7.5	0.8
Mining and construction	7.6	8.1	7.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	10.5	1.3
Manufacturing								
nondurable goods	4.4	4.8	4.1	6.9	7.1	6.6	10.9	14.6
durable goods	10.4	11.9	9.4	5.8	6.2	5.3	30.4	15.0
Retail and wholesale trade	23.9	27.0	21.9	28.1	30.6	24.9	16.3	23.1
Financial services	7.9	5.3	9.6	5.9	5.4	6.4	3.0	5.8
Other services	30.4	23.3	35.0	48.7	47.6	50.1	11.6	35.0
Government	3.4	1.1	4.9	2.6	1.3	4.1	9.4	4.0
Unknown	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.
a/ Self-employed includes those in unincorporated and incorporated businesses.

Table 6: Occupation: Percentage distribution of retired-worker beneficiaries, currently working and on longest job, by sex.

Occupation	Currently Working						All retired workers on longest job	
	Men Total	Continued longest job	Other job	Women Total	Continued longest job	Other Job	Men	Women
Total number (in thousands)	160.2	63.8	96.4	160.2	63.5	50.5	673.0	520.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.6	11.1	11.9	6.2	7.2	4.9	12.7	7.0
Administrators and officials, public	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Managers and administrators, except public	7.2	7.7	6.9	4.9	6.0	3.5	9.0	5.0
Management related occupations	2.5	2.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.9
Accountants and auditors	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1	0.7	0.8
Professional Specialty	7.7	7.1	8.1	8	7.0	8.3	6.1	8.0
Architects and surveyors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.2	0
Engineers	1.0	0.6	1.3	0	0	0	2.2	0
Natural scientists and mathematicians	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.3	0
Computer systems analysts and scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Health diagnosing occupations	0.2	0.6	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0
Physicians and dentists	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0.1
Health assessment and treating occupations	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.0
Teachers, postsecondary, librarians and counselors	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1
Teachers, except postsecondary	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.2	2.9	1.4	0.7	3.5
Other professional specialty, occupations	4.0	3.7	4.3	2.9	1.3	5.0	1.5	1.4
Technicians and related support occupations	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.6	3.6	1.4	2.0	1.9
Health technologists and technicians	0.1	0.2	0	2.3	3.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Engineering and science technicians	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0	1.1	0.3
Other technicians	0.4	0.3	0.5	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
Computer equipment operators	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.2
Sales	19.3	22.1	17.5	18.3	18.7	17.9	10.4	12.6
Supervisors and proprietors	5.3	8.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.8	5.0	2.3
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	6.1	5.8	6.2	2.7	2.1	3.4	3.3	1.4
Other sales	7.9	7.7	8.1	13.1	13.4	12.7	2.2	9.0
Administrative support including clerical	5.6	4.0	6.7	24.6	23.8	25.5	5.9	27.8
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.5	5.9	7.4	0.1	8.4
Financial records processing	0.8	0.7	0.9	7.1	7.8	6.1	0.5	6.7
Other administrative support occupations, including clerical	4.5	2.9	5.5	10.9	10.1	11.9	5.2	12.7
Services	14.9	8.1	19.3	27.8	27.8	27.9	7.1	18.6
Private household service	0.4	0.2	0.5	6.3	7.0	5.4	0.0	3.1
Protective service	3.6	0.6	5.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.3
Food service	1.6	1.1	1.9	9.0	10.7	7.0	1.2	7.8
Health service	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.8	3.5	4.2	0.2	2.7
Cleaning and building service	6.8	3.5	9.0	4.0	2.7	5.6	3.0	2.6
Personal service	2.2	2.6	1.9	4.3	3.3	5.5	0.9	1.9

Farming, Fisheries, Forestry	12.7	18.4	9.0	0.8	0.4	1.4	8.0	0.8
Farm operators and managers	7.6	15.1	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.5	0.4
Farm occupations except managerial	1.9	0.9	2.6	0.0	0	0	1.1	0.1
Related agricultural occupations	2.7	2.0	3.1	0.4	0	0.8	0.9	0.2
Forestry and fishing occupational	0.5	0.4	0.6	0	0	0	0.4	0
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.7	16.7	11.6	1.7	1.1	2.4	23.8	3.4
Mechanics	5.4	6.4	4.8	0	0	0	7.2	0.3
Construction trades and extractive	3.4	5.5	2.0	0	0	0	6.3	0
Carpenters	1.9	2.0	1.9	0	0	0	1.8	0
Supervisors, production occupations	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0	4.4	0.8
Precision metal working	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	1.7	0
Other precision production	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	5.1	3.4	8.1	7.5	8.8	9.8	16.4
Machine operators and tenders	3	3.9	1.9	5.8	4.8	7.2	7.3	11.4
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand work	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2
Production inspector,tester,and sampler	0.1	0	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.9	2.8
Transportatation and moving	6.7	4.0	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.1	0.1
Transportation	5.9	3.4	7.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.2	0.4
Material moving equipment	0.8	0.6	1.0	0	0	0	1.9	0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.9	0.8	4.1	2.8
Construction laborers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	1.0	0
Freight, stock and material handlers	0.4	0.1	0.6	0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4
Other specified handlers, equipment cleaners and helpers	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.8
Laborers, except construction	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0	1.1	0.6
Armed forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0.1
Unknown	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: The 1982 New Beneficiary Survey of retired workers under age 72.

Table 7- Shifting jobs and occupations: Percentage distribution by major occupation, employer type, and sex.

	Total	Executive	Professional	Technical	Sales	Administrative support	Services	Agricultural forestry, fishery	Precision production, craft, and repair	Machine operators assemblers inspectors	Transportation and moving	Laborers handlers cleaners
Men												
Total number (in 1,000's)	160.2	18.6	12.4	-	31.0	9.0	23.8	20.4	21.9	6.5	10.9	4.2
Total percent	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Continued longest job	40	38	37	-	45	28	22	57	49	50	24	40
Other job												
Same occupation	16	13	21	-	19	5	13	12	20	21	18	8
Different occupation	45	49	42	-	36	66	66	30	32	29	58	53
Wage and salary												
Total number (in 1,000's)	100.1	10.2	6.2	-	16.6	8.3	20.3	7.2	12.9	5.3	5.3	3.7
Total percent	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Continued longest job	30	38	38	-	36	30	16	19	38	55	20	40
Other job												
Same occupation	19	15	22	-	23	5	14	29	26	25	21	5
Different occupation	51	48	41	-	41	65	70	52	36	20	59	55
Self-employed												
Total number (in 1,000's)	58.7	7.9	5.7	-	14.4	-	-	13.2	9.0	-	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	-	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Continued longest job	56	41	35	-	-	-	-	78	64	-	-	-
Other job												
Same occupation	11	11	22	-	14	-	-	4	10	-	-	-
Different occupation	33	48	43	-	30	-	-	18	25			
Women												
Total number (in 1,000's)	114.0	7.1	8.7	0.5	20.9	8.5	10.5	-	-	9.2	-	-
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Continued longest job	56	65	51	77	57	54	56	-	-	52	-	-
Other job												
Same occupation	14	11	15	7	13	16	11	-	-	26	-	-
Different occupation	30	24	34	16	30	30	33	-	-	22	-	-
Wage and salary												
Total number (in 1,000's)	96.3	4.9	7.4	-	15.7	8.1	8.1	-	-	1.5		
Total percent	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Continued longest job	54	62	53	-	59	54	55	-	-	54	-	-
Other job												
Same occupation	15	12	13	-	16	15	14	-	-	28	-	-
Different occupation	28	26	34	-	25	31	31	-	-	18	-	-
Self-employed												
Total number (in 1,000's)	14.4	2.2	-	-	5.1	-	3.4	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Total percent	100	100	-	-	100	-	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Continued longest job	56	71	-	-	50	-	65	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Other job												
Same occupation	9	8	-	-	5	-	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Different occupation	34	21	-	-	45	-	33	- -	-	-	-	-

Source: The 1982 New Beneficairy Survey of retired workers under age 72.